

DROBOT'KO, V.G. [Drobot'ko, V.H.]

Third Ukrainian coordinating conference on brucellosis held at
the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Feb. 26-27,
1958. Mikrobiol. zhur. 20 no.3:61-62 '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(UKRAINE--BRUCELOSIS--RESEARCH)

DROBOT'KO, V.G. [Drobot'ko, V.H.]

~~Ukrainina coordinating conference on antibiotics held at the~~
Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainina S.S.R., Feb. 24-25, 1958
Mikrobiol. zhur. 20 no. 3:62-63 '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(UKRAINE--ANTIBIOTICS--RESEARCH)

SOV/20-121-5-43/50

AUTHORS: Boldyrev, B. G., Drobot'ko, V. G., Ayzenman, B. Ye.,
Zelepukha, S. I.

TITLE: On the Antimicrobial Activity of Alkyl Esters of Thiosulfuric
Acids (O protivomikrobnoy aktivnosti alkilefirov tio-
sul'fokislot)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 5, pp. 924-927
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above mentioned properties of the esters (I) of the thio-
sulfuric acids were only recently properly investigated for the
first time. According to the authors the synthesis of these
esters and the study of their bactericidal properties is prom-
ising (Refs 1, 2). This is supposed to be the way to develop
new active medicaments. First of all, alkyl esters (V) of
alkane-thiosulfuric acids which correspond best to the natural
antibioticum "Allizyl" were synthesized by the first author
(Ref 3). The antimicrobial activity was studied on Staphylo-
coccus aureus, B. coli, Mycobacterium B₅, and on various spe-
cies of fungi, also on water infusoria, on the dysentery bac-
terium, on blight spores, and on others. The activity of the

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On the Antimicrobial Activity of Alkyl Esters of Thiosulfuric Acids

alkyl ester (V), treated in this paper, of the alkane-thio-sulfuric acids changes according to their structure within a rather limited range. This applies also for the fungistatic activity. The esters of phenyl-methane-thiosulfuric acid and of the 2-methyl-propane-thiosulfuric acid-1 are the most active of all compounds (V) examined. The accumulation of thio-ester groups does not lead to a positive result. The attachment of a chlorine atom to the p-position with respect to the thio-ester group scarcely modifies the activity, the attachment of the CH_2CONH -group, however, decreases it. The esters of the thiosulfanilic acid exceed most of the alkyl esters (V) in their antibacterial and fungicidal properties. The obtained results prove, that the structure and the size of the molecules of the esters in question are not crucial criteria for the rate of antibacterial activity. Therefore, investigations in this direction are to be carried on. There are 1 table and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Polytechnical Institute
L'vov) Institut mikrobiologii im. D. K. Zabolotnogo Akademii
Card 2/3 nauk USSR (Institute of Microbiology imeni D. K. Zabolotniy,

On the Antimicrobial Activity of Alkyl Esters of Thiosulfuric Acids
SOV/20-121-5-43/50

Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

PRESENTED: March 20, 1958, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1958

Card 3/3

DROBOT'KO, V.G., prof., red.; DYACHENKO, S.S., prof., red.; SIROTTININ,
H.N., prof., red.; BERNASOVSKAYA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk, red.

[Achievements in infectious disease control in the Ukrainian
S.S.R.; reports at a session devoted to the 40th anniversary
of the Great October Socialist Revolution] Dostizhenia v
bor'be s infektsiyami v USSR; doklady na iubileinoi sessii,
posviashchennoi 40-letiiu Velikoi Oktiabr'skoi sotsialisti-
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(MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (for Drobot'ko). 2. Kiyevskiy
meditsinskiy institut i Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insti-
tut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Dyachenko). 3. Kiyevskiy
meditsinskiy institut (for Sirotinin).

(UKRAINE--COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

DROBOT'KO, Viktor Grigor'yevich, otv.red.

[Phytoncides in medicine] Fitontsidy v meditsine. Kiev, 1959.
223 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiev. Institut mikrobiologii.
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'59. (MIRA 12:9)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

DROBOT'KO, V.G., akademik, otv.red.; SKUTSKAYA, N.P., red.izd-va;
LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Phytoncides in medicine, agriculture, and the food industry]
Fitontsidy v meditsine, sel'skom khoziaistve i pishchevoi
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1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. Institut mikrobiologii.
2. AN USSR; Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR, Kiyev (for Drobot'ko).
(PHYTONCIDES)

NOSAL', Mikhail Andreyevich, kooperator (Rovenskaya oblast'), [deceased];
NOSAL', Ivan Mikhaylovich, agronom (Rovenskaya oblast'); DROBOT'KO,
V.G., akademik, red.; GITSHEIN, A.D., tekhn. red.

[Medicinal plants and their popular use] Lekarstvennye rastenija i
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Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1960. 254 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Drobot'ko)
(BOTANY, MEDICAL) (MEDICINE, POPULAR)

DROBOT'KO, V.G. [Drobot'ko, V.H.], akademik

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Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. AN USSR, direktor Instituta mikrobiologii imeni D.K.
Zabolotnogo AN USSR.
(Kiev--Microbiological research)

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Nature of antibiotics. Mikrobiol. zhur. 22 no.4:64-69 '60.

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(ANTIBIOTICS)

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(PHYTONCIDES) (ST.-JOHN'S-WORT)

NEPOMNYASHCHAYA, Mina Lazarevna; MEDVINSKAYA, Lyutsiya Yul'yevna;
LIBERMAN, Larisa Abramovna; DROBOT'KO, V.G., akademik, otv.red.;
SKUTSKAYA, N.P., red.izd-va; LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Streptococcus lactis bacteriophage and its control in the
dairy industry] Bakteriofag molochnokislykh streptokokkov
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Akad.nauk USSR, 1961. 151 p. (MIRA 15:4)

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(BACTERIOPHAGE) (STREPTOCOCCUS LACTIS) (DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY)

BELTYUKOVA, Klavdiya Ignat'yevna [Bel'tiukova, K.H.]; DROBOT'KO, V.G.
[Drobot'ko, V.H.], akad., otv. red.; KOVAL', V.A., red. izd-va;
SKLYAROVA, V.E., tekhn. red.

[Bacterial diseases in kidney beans] Bakterial'ni khvoroby kvasoli.
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1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Drobot'ko).
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1. Direktor Instituta mikrobiologii AN USSR.
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NOSAL', Mikhail Andreyevich[deceased]; NOSAL', Ivan Mikhaylovich;
DROBOT'KO, V.G. [Drobot'ko, V.H.], akademik, red.; CHUCHUPAK,
V.D., tekhn. red.

[Medicinal plants and methods of their popular use] Likars'ki
roslyny i sposoby ikh zastosuvannia v narodi. Pod red. V.H.
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(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

DROBOT'KO, V.G. [Drobot'ko, V.H.]

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DRUGOV, I.

LEEDEV, I., mayor; ORLOV, A., kapitan; DROBOTOV, A., starshiy leytenant

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~~Correct adjustment of turbodrills. Neft.khoz. 35 no.11:41-46~~
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DROBOTOV, Yu. V.

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Antigenic characteristics and antigenic structure of polysaccharide-containing complexes of enteropathogenic and nontypified strains of *Escherichia coli*. Mikrobiol.zhur. 26 no.4:3-9 '64.

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1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

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Efficient utilization of hops in the brewing industry.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.4:80-85 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Zhigulevskiy pivovarennyy kombinat, issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya.

SKLYARENKO, Ye.T., kand. med. nauk; DROBOTUN, V.Ya. (Kiyev, ul.Frunze 122/130, d.2,kv.120)

Posterior partial dislocation of the shoulder and the syndrome of the functional impairment of the musculus anterior serratus. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.8:66-68 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta ortopedii (dir.- dotsent I.P. Alekseyenko).

DROBOV, S. A.

PA 64T102

USSR/Radio

Jan/Feb 1948

Circuits, Trigger
Vacuum Tubes - Operation

"Resistance Trigger Circuits," S. A. Drobov, Candidate
Tech Sci, 9 pp

"Radiotekh" Vol III, No 1, pp 40-50.

Introduces ideas on the fixed and dynamic characteristics of trigger systems. Analysis of the specified characteristics permits correct selection of the operation point of the tubes in various practical applications. Submitted 16 Jul 1947.

64T102

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PA 52/49T107

Radio

Discharge Circuits

May/June 49

"Reactive Discharge Circuits," S. A. Drobov,
Gand Tech Sci, 15 pp

"Radiotekh" Vol IV, No 3, pp 21-35.

Discusses method for analysis of reactive discharge circuits based on previously derived triggering characteristics. Discusses trigger circuits used in pulse shorteners, pulse elongators, frequency dividers, and multivibrators. Submitted 15 Feb 49.

52/49T107

DROBOV S. A.

238T86

USSR/Electronics - Literature

May 52

"New Books"

"Radio" No 5, p 62

Lists the following books: V. I. Siforov's "Radio Receiving Equipment", S. A. Drobov's "Radio Transmitting Equipment", R. A. Valitov and V. N. Sretenskiy's "Radio Measurements at Super-High Frequencies", V. D. Kryzhanovskiy's "Automobile Radio Reception", and M. N. Savost'yanov's "Repair of Radio Equipment".

238T86

DROBOV, Serafim Alekseyevich

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SO: Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No. 3, 4 February 1956
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JPRS/NY 554

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1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen nauchno-tekhnicheskogo Obshchestva
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SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

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"Liquid Rocket Engines," Moscow 1955.

Book contains detailed diagrams of motors, pumps, etc., for liquid rocket engines. There is information on all the known German WW II developments, namely the A-4, V-2, V-3, V-4, V-5, V-6, V-7, V-8, V-9, V-10, V-11, V-12, V-13, V-14, V-15, V-16, V-17, V-18, V-19, V-20, V-21, V-22, V-23, V-24, V-25, V-26, V-27, V-28, V-29, V-30, V-31, V-32, V-33, V-34, V-35, V-36, V-37, V-38, V-39, V-40, V-41, V-42, V-43, V-44, V-45, V-46, V-47, V-48, V-49, V-50, V-51, V-52, V-53, V-54, V-55, V-56, V-57, V-58, V-59, V-60, V-61, V-62, V-63, V-64, V-65, V-66, V-67, V-68, V-69, V-70, V-71, V-72, V-73, V-74, V-75, V-76, V-77, V-78, V-79, V-80, V-81, V-82, V-83, V-84, V-85, V-86, V-87, V-88, V-89, V-90, V-91, V-92, V-93, V-94, V-95, V-96, V-97, V-98, V-99, V-100, V-101, V-102, V-103, V-104, V-105, V-106, V-107, V-108, V-109, V-110, V-111, V-112, V-113, V-114, V-115, V-116, V-117, V-118, V-119, V-120, V-121, V-122, V-123, V-124, V-125, V-126, V-127, V-128, V-129, V-130, V-131, V-132, V-133, V-134, V-135, V-136, V-137, V-138, V-139, V-140, V-141, V-142, V-143, V-144, V-145, V-146, V-147, V-148, V-149, V-150, V-151, V-152, V-153, V-154, V-155, V-156, V-157, V-158, V-159, V-160, V-161, V-162, V-163, V-164, V-165, V-166, V-167, V-168, V-169, V-170, V-171, V-172, V-173, V-174, V-175, V-176, V-177, V-178, V-179, V-180, V-181, V-182, V-183, V-184, V-185, V-186, V-187, V-188, V-189, V-190, V-191, V-192, V-193, V-194, V-195, V-196, V-197, V-198, V-199, V-200, V-201, V-202, V-203, V-204, V-205, V-206, V-207, V-208, V-209, V-210, V-211, V-212, V-213, V-214, V-215, V-216, V-217, V-218, V-219, V-220, V-221, V-222, V-223, V-224, V-225, V-226, V-227, V-228, V-229, V-230, V-231, V-232, V-233, V-234, V-235, V-236, V-237, V-238, V-239, V-240, V-241, V-242, V-243, V-244, V-245, V-246, V-247, V-248, V-249, V-250, V-251, V-252, V-253, V-254, V-255, V-256, V-257, V-258, V-259, V-260, V-261, V-262, V-263, V-264, V-265, V-266, V-267, V-268, V-269, V-270, V-271, V-272, V-273, V-274, V-275, V-276, V-277, V-278, V-279, V-280, V-281, V-282, V-283, V-284, V-285, V-286, V-287, V-288, V-289, V-290, V-291, V-292, V-293, V-294, V-295, V-296, V-297, V-298, V-299, V-300, V-301, V-302, V-303, V-304, V-305, V-306, V-307, V-308, V-309, V-310, V-311, V-312, V-313, V-314, V-315, V-316, V-317, V-318, V-319, V-320, V-321, V-322, V-323, V-324, V-325, V-326, V-327, V-328, V-329, V-330, V-331, V-332, V-333, V-334, V-335, V-336, V-337, V-338, V-339, V-340, V-341, V-342, V-343, V-344, V-345, V-346, V-347, V-348, V-349, V-350, V-351, V-352, V-353, V-354, V-355, V-356, V-357, V-358, V-359, V-360, V-361, V-362, V-363, V-364, V-365, V-366, V-367, V-368, V-369, V-370, V-371, V-372, V-373, V-374, V-375, V-376, V-377, V-378, V-379, V-380, V-381, V-382, V-383, V-384, V-385, V-386, V-387, V-388, V-389, V-390, V-391, V-392, V-393, V-394, V-395, V-396, V-397, V-398, V-399, V-400, V-401, V-402, V-403, V-404, V-405, V-406, V-407, V-408, V-409, V-410, V-411, V-412, V-413, V-414, V-415, V-416, V-417, V-418, V-419, V-420, V-421, V-422, V-423, V-424, V-425, V-426, V-427, V-428, V-429, V-430, V-431, V-432, V-433, V-434, V-435, V-436, V-437, V-438, V-439, V-440, V-441, V-442, V-443, V-444, V-445, V-446, V-447, V-448, V-449, V-450, V-451, V-452, V-453, V-454, V-455, V-456, V-457, V-458, V-459, V-460, V-461, V-462, V-463, V-464, V-465, V-466, V-467, V-468, V-469, V-470, V-471, V-472, V-473, V-474, V-475, V-476, V-477, V-478, V-479, V-480, V-481, V-482, V-483, V-484, V-485, V-486, V-487, V-488, V-489, V-490, V-491, V-492, V-493, V-494, V-495, V-496, V-497, V-498, V-499, V-500, V-501, V-502, V-503, V-504, V-505, V-506, V-507, V-508, V-509, V-510, V-511, V-512, V-513, V-514, V-515, V-516, V-517, V-518, V-519, V-520, V-521, V-522, V-523, V-524, V-525, V-526, V-527, V-528, V-529, V-530, V-531, V-532, V-533, V-534, V-535, V-536, V-537, V-538, V-539, V-540, V-541, V-542, V-543, V-544, V-545, V-546, V-547, V-548, V-549, V-550, V-551, V-552, V-553, V-554, V-555, V-556, V-557, V-558, V-559, V-560, V-561, V-562, V-563, V-564, V-565, V-566, V-567, V-568, V-569, V-570, V-571, V-572, V-573, V-574, V-575, V-576, V-577, V-578, V-579, V-580, V-581, V-582, V-583, V-584, V-585, V-586, V-587, V-588, V-589, V-590, V-591, V-592, V-593, V-594, V-595, V-596, V-597, V-598, V-599, V-600, V-601, V-602, V-603, V-604, V-605, V-606, V-607, V-608, V-609, V-610, V-611, V-612, V-613, V-614, V-615, V-616, V-617, V-618, V-619, V-620, V-621, V-622, V-623, V-624, V-625, V-626, V-627, V-628, V-629, V-630, V-631, V-632, V-633, V-634, V-635, V-636, V-637, V-638, V-639, V-640, V-641, V-642, V-643, V-644, V-645, V-646, V-647, V-648, V-649, V-650, V-651, V-652, V-653, V-654, V-655, V-656, V-657, V-658, V-659, V-660, V-661, V-662, V-663, V-664, V-665, V-666, V-667, V-668, V-669, V-670, V-671, V-672, V-673, V-674, V-675, V-676, V-677, V-678, V-679, V-680, V-681, V-682, V-683, V-684, V-685, V-686, V-687, V-688, V-689, V-690, V-691, V-692, V-693, V-694, V-695, V-

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no. 6:83-90 Je '55. (MLBA 8:6)
(Great Britain--Economic policy)

VASIL'YEV, Pavel Grigor'yevich, dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk; DROBOZINA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna, kand.ekonom.nauk; PAVLOVA, Lidiya Petrovna, kand.ekonom.nauk; PADEYSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk; POPOV, Andrey Nikolayevich, kand.ekonom.nauk; SKACHKO, Aleksandr Borisovich, dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk; MOSKVITINA, L.P., red.

[Finance of capitalistic states; textbook] Finansy kapitalisticheskikh gosudarstv; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, M-vo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya SSSR. Vses.sozhnyi finansovoekon.in-t, 1959. 434 p. (MIRA 13:7)
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DROBOZINA, V.P.

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Musca domestica L. in different stages of oogenesis. Nauch.dokl.
vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:39-42 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rekomendovana kompleksnoy laboratoriyey Biologo-pochven-
nogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.
M.V.Lomonosova.

X

DROBROV'SKAYA-ZAYTSEVA, Ye.A.

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1. Kafedra anatomii cheloveka (zav. - chlen-korr. AMN SSSR prof.
D.A.Zhdanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta
im. I.M.Sechenova.

(POLAND—MORPHOLOGY—PERIODICALS)

DROBYSHEV, F.V.

Coordinatograph for apparatus with a transformed link system.
Geod. 1 kart. no. 7:33-36 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

DROBYSHEVA, S.S.

The degree of spatial isolation of the euphausiid population
(Euphausiacea) in the Barents Sea. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.1:
236-239 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo
rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii imeni N.M.Knipovicha.
Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(Barents Sea—Euphausiidae)

DROBYAZGO, D.P.; PERMINOV, T.A.; SHENIN, A.N.; BELOVA, K.D.; GOLIKOVA, A.I.

Pea-hydrolysate culture medium in the production of tuberculin.
Trudy Gos.nauch.-kont.inst.vet.prep. 4:98-100 '53. (MLBA 7:10)

1. Kurskaya biofabrika.
(Tuberculin) (Bacteriology--Culture and culture media)

SHANDRENKO, G.I.; GRIDIN, A.D.; DROBYAZIN, V.N.

Centrifugal casting of large nonferrous alloy ingots. Lit. proizv.
no.10:45 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VASIL'YEV, Ye.A.; DROBYAZIN, V.N.; RUDAKOV, I.N.

Potentials for the economizing of nonferrous alloys in pipe
rolling plants. Stal' 24 no.10:947-948 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii.

DROBYAZKO, A. Ye.

41957. DROBYAZKO, A.-- Anglo-Amerik anskaya borba na mironom rynke kauchka.
Vneshnyaya torgonlya, 1948, No. 11, s. 11-13 sm. Takfe ne 42148

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

DOBYAZKO, A.Ye.

DOBROTIN, S.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; DOBYAZKO, A.Ye.,

Surgical treatment of complete prolapses of the uterus
according to K.F.Bogush's method. Sov.med. 19 no.9:59-60
S '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-dotsent S.S.Dobrotin)
Gor'kovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A.Semashko
(glavnyy vrach--zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR K.I.Kuznetsov)
(UTERUS, diseases
prolapse, complete, surg. Bogush method)

DROBYAZKO, A.Ye.

Clinical aspects, diagnosis and treatment of chorionepithelioma according to data from the Gorkiy Obstetrics-Gynecology Clinic of the Pediatrics Department from 1948 to 1958. Sbor. nauch. rab. Kaf. akush. i gin. GMI no.1:217-222 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Gor'kovskaya akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika pediatricheskogo fakul'teta Gor'kovskogo gos.meditsinskogo instituta. Zav.kafedroy - doktor med.nauk S.S.Dobrotin.

(CHORION--CANCER)

DROBYAZKO, L.P., Cand Med Sci—(disc) "Significance of changes in the urinary system observed in various forms and stages of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs. (With ~~and~~ ^{det}). Khar'kov, 1958. 12 pp (Min of Health UkrSSR. Khar'kov Med Inst), 200 copies (IL,30-58,132)

-141-

~~L 40280-66~~ EMP(e)/ENT(m)/EMP(v)/T/EMP(t)/ETI/EMP(k) IJP(c) JD/EM/TH

ACC NR: AR6014581

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/021/M004/M004

AUTHORS: Shilyayev, A. S.; Drobyazko, G. A.; Yaroslavtsev, I. M.

TITLE: Ultrasound plating of ceramics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 21M32

REF SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. tekhnol. in-t, vyp. 8, 1964, 103-106

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic welding, ultrasonic vibration, ceramic to metal seal, metal ceramic material, metal plating

ABSTRACT: Application of solders composed of (%): ¹Sn 90 + Zn 10 and Cd 18 + Sn 52 + Pb 30 onto ceramic (of the stentite type) radio components was performed by dipping the parts in the melts at temperatures exceeding that of the melting point by 20—50C, with simultaneous sonification of the melt. The vibration amplitude is 2.5 + 3 μ , sonification time 5—20 sec, cohesive force between metal-plating and ceramics is 150—200 kg/cm². V. Kh. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 *11/11*

DROBYAZKO, N. V.

Drobyazko, N. V. "Assembly of main mechanisms and wiring,"
Sudostroyeniye, 1948, No. 6, pp. 27-30

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

L 27721-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWA(h) TT/AT
ACC NR: AP8003296 SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/66/000/001/0076/0080
AUTHOR: Voronin, V.; Drobyazko, S.; Chernigovskiy, G.; Yudin, K.
ORG: None
TITLE: Control systems for airfield electric power units
SOURCE: Aviatsiya kosmonavtika, no. 1, 1966, 76-80
TOPIC TAGS: airfield auxiliary equipment, diesel engine, electric generator unit
ABSTRACT: The operation and control of diesel-generator units are discussed in relation to supplying current to motor-starters of aircraft gas-turbine engines. The current, voltage and speed-starting characteristics were graphically illustrated. The effects of peak loads on the behavior of diesel engines also were analyzed with the help of a speed-load curve. To overcome peak loads, it was recommended to keep constant (or even to increase) the speed of the diesel engine and simultaneously limit the rise of electric power by lowering the generator voltage. The effectiveness of this method was illustrated by an oscillogram showing the variations of current, voltage and speed. The engine speed was regulated by opening the throttle valve. An electromagnetic regulator was used to govern the speed of the APA-2 and APA-3 diesel-generator units.
Card 1/2

L 27721-66

ACC NR: AP6003296

The operation of this control system was briefly described and its static and dynamic disadvantages were mentioned. Another automatic system used for APA-4 units was also described and its advantages over the first system were stressed. In this new system, the voltage to the electromagnetic regulator was applied from a special circuit consisting of a tachometer-generator and an amplifier mounted on the main diesel shaft. This system was shown in a diagram and its operation was explained. A 4-pot increase in speed was obtained at the load rising from zero to a 200 pot peak. Such an increase compensated the voltage drop and provided a horizontal external characteristic. Orig. art. has: 7 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 BLG

DROB'YAZKO, S.F.

Mechanical characteristics of braking regimes in the electrical drives of a generator-motor system with complete energy dissipation within the system. Avtomatyka no.1:38-44 '57. (MLBA 10:5)

1. Kiivs'kiy ordena Lenina politekhnichniy institut.
(Electric motors)

DROBYAZKO, S. F.

AUTHOR: Drobyazko, S.F. Candidate of Technical Sciences 3-5-16/38

TITLE: Questions of Coordination of Scientific Activity (Voprosy koordinatsii nauchnoy deyatel'nosti)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1957, Nr 5, pp 45-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the planning of research work in VUZes shows a considerable lack of complex thematics and also a multiplicity of themes. For instance, the number of themes planned for 1957 exceeds that of teachers at the Lvov and Chernovtsy universities. There is a lack of complex themes at the Zaporozh'ye Machine Building Institute and the Ukrainian Polygraphic Institute.

In some cases a number of themes are combined into problems, in a mechanical manner. The scientific working plan of the Kiev Institute of Building Engineering consists of 15 problems.

The author indicates as a comparison another example, namely, the Khar'kov Highway Institute, where the problem of good roads in the steppe is assigned to one large collective which hastens its solution. Great importance is given by the author to the coordination of research work. These questions have become more real with the creation of scienti-

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Questions of Coordination of Scientific Activity

3-5-16/38

fic technical councils at the Ministries of Higher Education of USSR and Ukrainian SSR.

Efficient and concrete coordination becomes a necessity to improve the research work of VUZes and scientific institutions. The primary task of coordination is the registration of all research work on a given problem carried out by the scientists, chairs, laboratories and offices; the registration of the scientific staff; the possibilities of various institutions and the results obtained by earlier work. Such a many-sided registration makes the fundamental trend clear.

An important task of coordination is the direction of the scientific collective to the solution of problems which are important to the national economy, in particular, in regard to unexplored domains. The aim of coordination is to assist collaboration between science and practice and to direct the joint efforts of scientists and industrialists on one important task.

The other author states that the development of science is not possible without constructive criticism and without the exchange of scientific experience and information. The results of research must be published in periodicals and literature.

The Ministry of Higher Education pays great attention to the

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Questions of Coordination of Scientific Activity

3-5-16/38

organization of a creative community of scientific workers. Together with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and other organizations, 2 coordinatory meetings were organized, dealing with problems of thermoenergetics, and another meeting concentrated upon questions of automatic regulation and automatics, new control methods in machine building, metallography, metallophysics, and thermal working of metals. Satisfactory results were obtained on inter-Vuz conferences dealing with questions of mechanization of construction and road building works, the development of machine building for the food industry, and problems of engine building.

In order to communicate the results of scientific research to the scientists and to introduce these results into industry a series of scientifico-technical information bulletins on metallurgy, casting, architectural planning, technology of building and building economy were issued in 1956. Collective volumes dealing with matters of automation of machine-building, technology of machine building, building construction, building materials, and mining are now being prepared for publication. For 1957 the issue of such bulletins on 32 specialities was planned. Many VUZes (as for instance the Kiev, L'vov and Odessa Polytechnical Institutes and the Dnepropetrovsk Mining

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Questions of Coordination of Scientific Activity

3-5-16/38

Institute issue information letters and other information materials dealing with researches.

The author believes that a satisfactory coordination of scientific activity can only be reached through the organization of permanent coordination centers. It is clear that such work must be done by leading scientists, competent industrialists and the heads of scientific institutions and VUZes.

Scientific technical councils, created by the Ministries of Higher Education shall contribute to the satisfactory operation of this plan.

ASSOCIATION: Ministry of Higher Education of the Ukr SSR
(Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

DROBYAZKO, S.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Braking absorption equilibrium conditions in a motor-generator
set. Elektrichestvo no.10:46-49 0 '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Electric generators)

DROBYAZKO, S.F.

Maintaining the speed of rotation of engines in a generator-engine system at interruptions of power supply to the generator set. Izv. KPI 22:446-452 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Electric motors) (Servomechanisms)

SOV/112-59-1-828

.8(5)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 110 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Drobyazko, S. F.

TITLE: Retardation Process in "Generator-Motor" Type Electrical Drives

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 26, pp 315-333

ABSTRACT: The qualitative aspect is considered of retardation of the motor and M-G set of a "generator-motor" electrical drive whose M-G-set motor has been disconnected from the supply mains; an approximate calculation of motor retardation time is presented. Three cases are examined: (1) the motor and generator are similar machines, and during retardation, their field windings pass a constant-value current; (2) the motor and generator are similar machines; (3) the motor and generator are different machines but their field windings in both (?) cases are fed by an exciter on the common shaft with the M-G set. Design formulae for motor retardation time are derived by an approximate integration of the equations of rotation of the motor and the M-G

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SOV/112-59-1-828

Retardation Process in "Generator-Motor" Type Electrical Drives

set; due allowance is made for their armature-circuit coupling and for the fact that the static-load torques on the motor and M-G set shafts are invariable. In case (1), the motor and M-G set rpms decrease according to the straight-line law, and the main-circuit current remains invariable. It is recommended that main-circuit losses be allowed for in case (1) by a suitable increase in static torque on the M-G shaft, and in case (2), by an approximation. In cases (2) and (3), the straight-line law does not hold true, and motor deceleration is accompanied by the motor rpms increasingly lagging behind the M-G set rpms. This can be explained by the reduced rigidity of the motor mechanical characteristic. The current may grow or increase. (Translator's note: an obvious typographical error in the Russian original.) The main-circuit losses and excitation losses in case (3) are assumed to be proportional to the M-G set rpms. In calculating motor retardation time, it is recommended that the M-G set rpms corresponding to the motor full stop be selected within 20-30% of the

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SOV/112-59-1-828

Retardation Process in "Generator-Motor" Type Electrical Drives
initial rpms. The motor retardation time, which is due to an additional supply
from the generator, is longer for a higher static torque on the motor shaft.
Oscillograms of the transient phenomena in a "generator-motor" system
corroborating the major points of the article are presented.

V.V.G.

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8(5)

SOV/112-59-1-830

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1,
pp 110-111 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Drobyazko, S. F.

TITLE: Retardation of the "Generator-Motor" System During an Energy Exchange
Between the Main Machines

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 26, pp 335-343

ABSTRACT: Results of experimental investigations of retardation of the motor and M-G set of a "generator-motor" driving system under conditions of energy exchange between the main machines are presented. With a joint retardation of both the motor and M-G set, motor retardation time is 1.5 times longer than the retardation time of the motor alone (cut off from the generator). Building-up the field flux in the motor at the beginning of the retardation period does not result in a longer motor retardation time. To prolong this time, it is recommended that the field fluxes of both the M-G set and motor be changed

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SOV/112-59-1-830

Retardation of the "Generator-Motor" System During an Energy Exchange

during the second half of the retardation period. Increasing the motor field flux and decreasing that of the generator does not result in considerably cutting motor retardation time, but materially affects the shape of the speed-droop curve of the motor, since intense motor retardation takes place only at the very beginning of the retardation process. Oscillograms illustrating the above conditions are presented.

V.V.G.

Card 2/2

DROBYAZKO, S.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4746

Vasil'yev, Nikolay Nikolayevich, and Severin Fedorovich Drobyazko

Prakticheskiye raschety elektroprivodov proizvodstvennykh mekhanizmov (Practical Calculations of Electric Drives of Machine-Tool Mechanisms) Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1959. 150 p. Errata slip inserted. 25,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: S.N. Shevchuk, Docent; Eds.: A.G. Shapovalenko, Engineer, and D.B. Rikberg; Chief Ed. (Southern Division, Mashgiz): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book was approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR as a textbook for the course "Electrical Equipment of Industrial Establishments and Installations" at electrical-engineering tekhnikums. It may also be used at tekhnikums where the subject "Electric Drives" is taught.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss problems involved in designing electric drives for certain types of simple industrial mechanisms used in various branches of industry and agriculture. The book includes brief descriptions of mechanisms and the technological processes performed by these mechanisms. Numerical and graphical solutions of problems are provided. The authors thank A.G. Shapovalenko for his help in editing the book. There are 47 references, all Soviet.

Card ~~4~~ 3

VASIL'YEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich[deceased]; DROBYAZKO, Severin
Fedorovich; KOVAL'CHUK, A.V., red.; STARODUB, T.A., tekhn.
red.

[Problems on the principles of electric drives] Sbornik zadach po osnovam elektroprivoda. Kiev, Gostekhzdat USSR, 1962. 223 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Electric driving)

DROBYAZKO, S.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent (Kiyev); YUDIN, K.M., inzh.
(Kiyev); MATSKO, B.N., inzh. (Kiyev)

Stable breaking conditions of electric locomotives. Elektriches-
two no.10:54-57 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

VORONIN, V.; DROBYAZKO, S.; MATSKO, B.; CHERNIGOVSKIY, G.; YUDIN, K.

Automatic control of the APA-4 units. Av. 1 kosm. 48 no.10:
76-77 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

CHIRKIN, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DROBYAZKO, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent; KLEPACH, P.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; SURZHENKO, Z.I., inzh.

Investigating the deformations of the fuel injector body of the 2D100
engine. Trudy KHIIT no.35:50-54 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Diesel engines--Fuel systems)

CHIRKIN, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ~~VERNER~~, N.D., inzh.; GAVRILENKO,
M.K., inzh.; DROBYAZKO, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

By-pass system for the pressure-charging air of 2D100 locomotive
diesel engines. Trudy KHIIT no.35:138-143 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Diesel engines)

Drobyezko, T.G.

32-11-57/60

AUTHOR: Drobyasko, T.G.

TITLE: Short Reports (8) (Korotkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1395-1395 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports that in the Kuznetski Metallurgical Combine a semi-automatic device for the production of lead shot such as are usually used for determining the carbon content in steel has been constructed. The principle of the machine is based on the fact that the lead is cut by means of a revolving milling device which consists of a number of disks having a saw-like edge, which are on one and the same shaft. By using this semiautomatic device work is said to have been greatly facilitated and an increase of production figures was attained.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine (Kuznetskiy Metallurgicheskiy kombinat)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

DROBYAZKO, T.T.

Electrode sharpening tool. Zav.lab.21 no.10:1255 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1.Kusnetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni I.V.Stalina.
(Electrodes) (Tools)

DROBYAZKO, T.T.

Equipment for the specimen etching unit. Zav.lab. 22 no.6:747-748
'56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Metals--Etching)

DROBYAZKO, T.I.

Universal stands for spectrographs. *Biul. TSNIICBM* no. 21:51-52 '57.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Spectrograph)

DROBYAZKO, T.T.

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, S.I., Pustovalov, V.V. (1), Zheretiyenko, V.K. (2),
Burlakov, V.S. (3), Drobyasko, T.T. (4), Ur'yash, F.V. (5)
32-9-38/43

TITLE: Short Reports (Korotkiye soobsheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 9, pp.1135-1137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: re.(1): The authors developed a method for the production of
spliced in graphite heaters for high temperature furnaces. On the
exterior surface of the working part a spiral was turned out (on
a lathe). The tapped part may take up about half of the thickness
of the wall of the tube. It is possible to attain a temperature of
2000-2500° at 800-900 A and 13-15 C. There is 1 figure.
re.(2): The author introduced an electron device for the determina-
tion of short-circuited windings in transformer spirals. By means of
this device it is possible even to detect a short-circuited winding
of any diameter. There is 1 figure.
re.(3): The author reports that the "Laborpribor" plant (Klin, dis-
trict of Moscow) produces devices for the testing of constructional
and protective materials in form of large plates in aggressive
media. The device is described. There is 1 figure.

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Short Reports

32-9-38/43

re.(4): The author developed the construction of a bench for the cutting of metal by means of a separating disk. The disk has a diameter of 300 mm and a thickness of 3 mm. It is connected with an electromotor (2.8 kW, 2880 revs/min) by means of a cone belt.

re.(5): The author uses a suspension for the ballistic galvanometer. It prevents the influence exercised by exterior impacts upon the mobile system of the apparatus. The suspension is an oscillation system with long dying-out time. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Institute for Refractories (Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneporov) (1)
Electrotechnical Plant of Saratov (Saratovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy zavod) (2)
Metallurgical Combine of Kuznetsk (Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat) (4)
Metallurgical Plant of Gor'kiy (Gor'kovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod) (5)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

DRobyazko, T. T.

133-58-4-9/40

AUTHORS: Konovalov, K. N., Korneva, N. K., Danilov, P. M.,
Teder, L. I., Drobyazko, T. T. and Shtepa, A.S., Engineers.

TITLE: Gaseous Heating of Ingot Heads (Gazovyy obogrev
pribyl'noy chast' slitka)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, ¹⁸Nr 4, pp 311-316 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of an oxygen-coke-oven gas mixture for heating the hot tops of ingots weighing 5.6 to 6.7 tons developed on the Kuznetsk Works is described. The following optimal parameters for injector burner (Fig.1) were established: the diameter of the oxygen nozzle - 5 mm; the diameter of the mixing chamber - 16 to 18 mm; the diameter of the outlet 17 mm widening to 21 mm, the diameter of the tube for the gaseous mixture 1 1/2". Oxygen pressure 4-7 atm, coke oven gas pressure 200-350 mm H₂O. Consumption of gas 40-70 m³/hr and of oxygen 15-30 m³/hr. Experiments were carried out on 6-ton ingots of open hearth steel using the usual and experimental hot tops (of a smaller cross section but better insulated). Floating hot tops (Fig.2) were also tested. The duration of heating varied from 60 to 90 min, depending on the Card 1/3 level of metal. The influence of gaseous heating on the

Gaseous Heating of Ingot Heads

133-58-4-9/40

quality of steel was studied on transverse macro-templets cut out from the upper part of ingots after crop end (Fig.3). Chemical analysis indicated oxidation of aluminium, manganese and silicon (Fig.4). When bunkerite was added and carrying out heating under a protective layer of slag (by adding chamotte, furnace slag etc.) with a small addition of deoxidants, the oxidation of elements was stopped. The experimental results are shown in the Table. It was established that gaseous heating is possible, the quality of metal did not deteriorate and the yield of good semis increased by 5-7% due to a decrease in crop head from 17-18% to 10-11%. Similar experiments were carried out with stainless steel 1Kh18N9T. The results obtained indicated that the heating conditions (the ratio of the consumption of gas and oxygen and heating intensity) have a deciding influence on the oxidation of titanium and the quality of the macro-structure of steel. The following optimal conditions were established:

		Heating periods.		
		I	II	III
Card 2/3	duration of heating period, min.	30-40	30-40	20-30
	oxygen pressure, atm	6	5	4-3

Gaseous Heating of Ingot Heads

133-58-4-9/40

The pressure of coke oven gas should be increased to 2-3 atm (to avoid cooling of the burner). A maximum oxidation of titanium of 25% is observed when heating is carried out with an insufficient amount of protecting acid or fluid basic slag. The necessary amount of slag 5 to 7 kg should be added in 2-3 lots. By introducing into the slag titanium oxides and aluminium powder, the oxidation of titanium can be prevented. The quality of the metal obtained is satisfactory. Saving in metal due to a decrease in crop top - 6%. Further development of the process in order to decrease crop top to 6-8% should be carried out. There are 1 table, 8 figures and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat
(Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

Card 3/3 1. Steel--Manufacture 2. Ingots--Heating 3. Slags--Properties

Drobyazko T.T.
MARKOVSKIY, Ye.A.; STETSENKO, V.I.; YAROLOV, I.N.; YARENCHUK, V.V.; TUROVSKIY,
I.Ya.; DROBYAZKO, T.T.

Short reports. Zav.lab. 24 no.4:503-504 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya i sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mekhaniki Akademii nauk USSR (for Markovskiy and Stetsenko). 2. Zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo moshinostroyeniya, g. Stalino (for Yaropolov). 3. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Turovskiy).
(Testing machines)

AUTHOR: Drobyazko, T. T. SOV/32-24-10-55/70

TITLE: A Vat for Pickling Metal Samples (Vanna dlya travleniya prob metalla)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1285-1285 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Usually the pickling of metal samples is carried out in iron vats into which lead vessels with a wall thickness of 4-6 mm are put. The samples are heated in acid to 70°. The heating is carried out by means of electric heaters. In the present case a special vat was constructed. It consists of two welded constructions of 10 mm sheet iron arranged in such a way that heating by steam becomes possible. A diagram of the construction is given. As ~~it~~ may be seen from the diagram it is a vat with a steam jacket. The steam heating the ("inner") "acid vat" is introduced at a pressure of 2-3 atmospheres absolute pressure. The vat with the acid is lined with rubber and has a wall thickness of 7-10 mm. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Card 1/2 Kombinat)

A Vat for Pickling Metal Samples

SOV/32-24-10-55/70

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Drobyazko, T. T. SOV/32-24-10-60/70
TITLE: Electromechanical Mortar for Separating Radioactive Powder
(Elektromekhanicheskaya stupka dlya razdelki radioaktivnykh poroshkov)
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1289-1289 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: A special electromechanical mortar was constructed for separating radioactive powder. Its diagram is given. From the description given it may be seen that a pestle is moved by a motor (three-phase motor 380 Volt, 1,5 kilowatt, 950 revs/min) through a rotating disk. This pestle is housed in a closed shell from which the radioactive powder is removed by a fan. The separation is finished after 20-40 cycles, depending on the material to be separated. The fan tube is calculated in such a way that the powder is ejected up to a height of 10 m. There is 1 figure.
ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat)

Card 1/2

Electromechanical Mortar for Separating Radioactive Powder

SOV/32-24-10-60/70

Card 2/2

25(2)

AUTHOR:

Drobyazko, T. T.

SOV/32-25-2-65/78

TITLE:

A Mortar for the Crushing of Metal Samples
(Stupka dlya razdelki prob metalla)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, p 243 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to mechanize the crushing of samples a special electro-mechanical mortar has been designed. The sample is placed into the mortar (Fig), and a pestle is put on top it. The pestle is operated by a hammer which is driven by an electro-motor via a belt-and-pulley drive with a lever. After 15-20 hammer strokes on the pestle the motor is switched off, the hammer is lifted from the pestle, the pestle is removed, and the crushed sample is screened. While the sample is taken out and a new sample is placed in, the hammer and pulley respectively are arrested by a catch. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION:

Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat
(Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat)

Card 1/1

DROBYA²KO, V. S., Cand Med Sci -- "^Cclinical study of the
~~hypertensive~~ ^{transfusions of conserved} medicinal effectiveness of ~~banked~~ blood, prepared without
a stabilizing agent." Khar'kov, 1961. (Min of Health UkSSR.
Khar'kov Med Inst) (KL, 8-61, 260)

- 460 -

DROBYAZKO, V.S.

Transfusion of blood prepared without a stabilizer. Probl.gemat.
i perel.krovi no.6:45-49 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kliniki (zav. - prof. N.N. Milostanov) i laboratorii pato-
fiziologii (zav. - prof. Z.G. Arlovorov) Ukrainского nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy
khirurgii (dir. L.A. Ripyakh).
(BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

DROBYSHEV, A. I.

PA 54/49T26

USSR/Electricity

Electric Power Plants

Hydroelectric Power

Dec 48

"All-Union Conference of Directors of Construction and Installation Organizations of the Ministry of Electric Power Plants" 10 pp

"Klok Stants" No 12

Reports conference held 1-3 Dec 48 in Moscow at the Engineers and Technicians Club imeni Dzerzhinsky to discuss results of capital construction in 1948 and plans for 1949. Reports conference speeches including those by A. I. Drobyshev, Dep Min of Elec Power

54/49T26

USSR/Electricity (Contd)

Dec 48

Plants, N. M. Bogovin, Chief of Constr, Stalingrad Hydro Plant; C. B. Grobokopatel', Chief Engr, Moscow Power Trust; F. D. Ivanishchenko, Dir, Gen Power Installation Trust; and N. Ya. Tarasov, Dir, Northern Power Constr Trust.

54/49T26

DROBYSHEV, A. I.

PA 32/49T13

USSR/Electricity

Jun 48

Power Plants - Electric

Power Plants - Installation

"Introduction of New Power Into Power Stations," A. I.
Drobyshev, Deputy, Min of Power Stations, 2 3/4 pp

"Elek Stants" Vol XIX, No 6

Discusses methods to obtain more efficient organization
of work in power-station construction, especially by
assembling components before delivering them to the
site. Several power stations mentioned by name as being
efficient or otherwise.

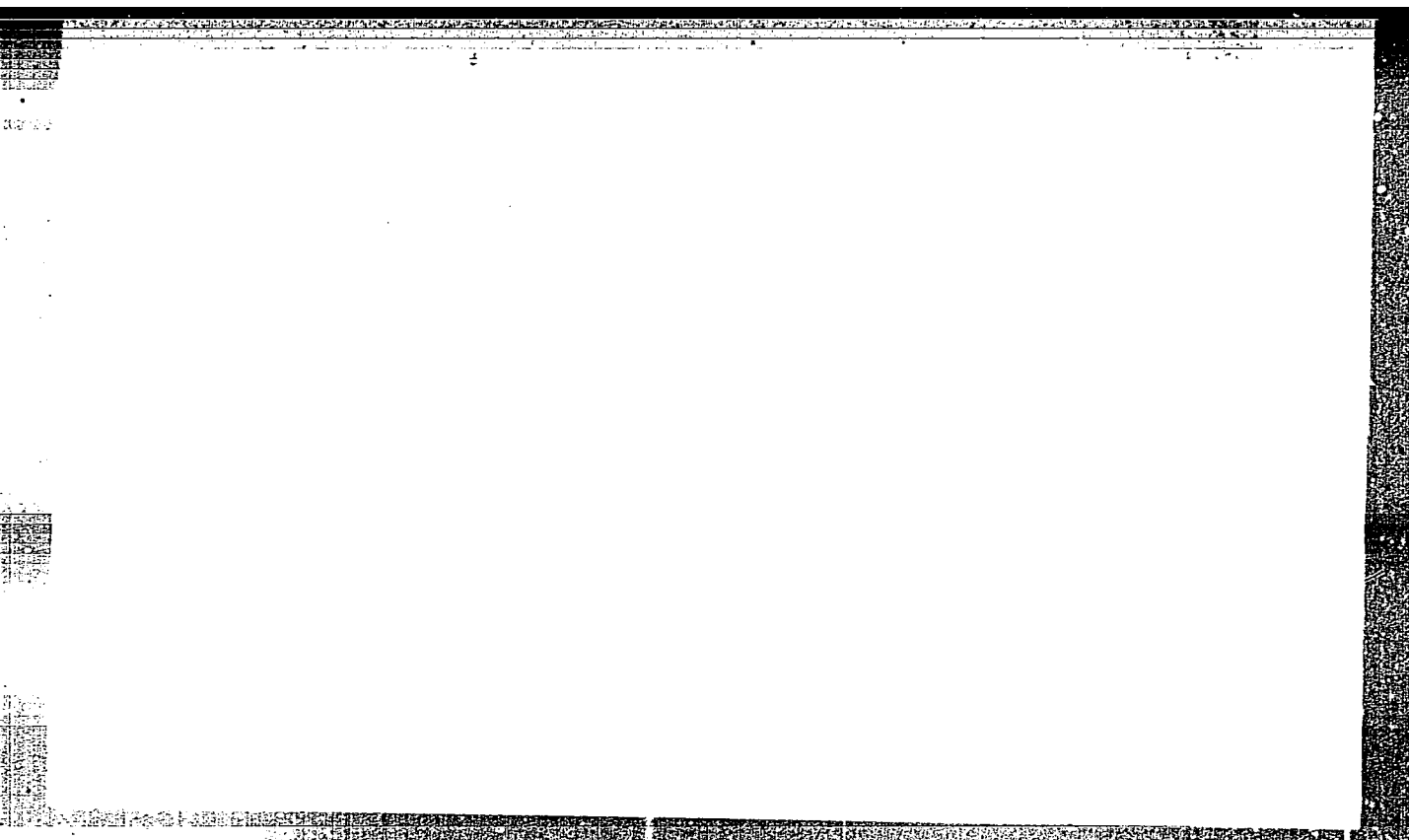
32/49T13

DROBYSHEV, A.I., inzhener.

Some problems fo building thermal electric power stations. Elek.
sta. 26 no.1:4-8 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Electric power plants)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00041122



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CIA-RDP86-00513R00041122

PERVUSHIN, M.G.; LOGINOV, F.G.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; PAVLENKO, A.S.;
KULEV, I.A.; DONCHENKO, V.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.;
YERMAKOV, V.S.; SOSNIN, L.A.; PODOSHKIN, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.;
TARASOV, N.Ya.; NIKOL'SKIY, G.P.; KRYLOV, N.A.; KOOTEV, G.I.;
ACHKASOV, D.I.; VESSELOV, N.D.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; UGOZHETS, I.I.;
NIKIFOROV, F.N.; PLATONOV, N.A.

Vladimir Nikolaevich Sergeev; obituary. Mlek. sta. 27 no.3:63 Mr
'56. (MIRA 9:8)
(Sergeev, Vladimir Nikolaevich, 1903-1956)

DROBYSHEV, A.; BONDAREV, N.; SAPOZHNIKOV, P.; ROGOVIN, N.; ACHIASOV, D.;
VESHLOV, N.; GROBOKOPATEL', S.; RABINSKIY, M.; PESTOVSKIY, A.

Semen Iosifovich Kazarnovskii; obituary A. Drobyshev and others.
Elek.sta. 27 no.5:63 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Kazarnovskii, Semen Iosifovich, d.1956)

DROBYSHEV, A.I.

Construction of thermal power plants in the sixth five-year plan.
Elek.sta. 27 no.8:1-4 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Zamestitel' Ministra stroitel'stva elektrostansiy.
(Steam power plants)

DROBYSHEV, A.I.

Problems of new equipment in power project construction. Elek.
sta. 28 no.5:2-7 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Pervyy samestitel' Ministra stroitel'stva elektrostansiy.
(Electric power stations)

ZASYAD'KO, A.F.; KUCHERENKO, V.A.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; GRISHMANOV, I.A.;
PROLOV, V.S.; SHASHKOV, Z.A.; YEFREMOV, M.T.; SMIRNOV, M.S.;
CHIZHOV, D.G.; NOVIKOV, I.T.; NOSOV, R.P.; ASKOCHENSKIY, A.N.;
NEKRASOV, A.M.; LAVRENEKO, K.D.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; GARDANK, K.A.;
LEVIN, I.A.; GINZBURG, S.Z.; ALEKSANDROV, A.P.; KOMZIN, I.V.;
OZEROV, I.N.; SOSNIN, L.A.; BELYAKOV, A.A.; NAYMUSHIN, I.I.;
INYUSHIN, M.V.; ACHKASOV, D.I.; RUSSO, G.A.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.;
PLATONOV, N.A.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; PROMYSLOV, V.F.; ERISTOV, V.G.;
SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; KASATKIN, M.V.; ALEKSANDROV, M.Ya.; KOTILEVSKIY,
D.G.

Fedor Georgievich Loginov; obituary. Elek.sta. 29 no.8:1-2
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Loginov, Fedor Georgievich, 1900-1958)

NOVIKOV, I.T.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; LAVRENNENKO,
K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; NOSOV, R.P.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.
UGORITS, I.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; YERMAKOV, V.S.;
SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; BOROVYI, A.A.; BANNIK, V.P.; DASKOVSKIY, Ya.M.;
ROGOVIN, N.A.; PETROV, A.N.; MEL'NIKOV, B.V.; LATYSH, D.I.;
KONIN, F.P.; DYDYKIN, P.Ye.; BONDAREV, I.I.; GUMENYUK, D.L.;
POREGGAYLO, K.M.

Ol'ga Sergeevna Kalashnikova; obituary. Elek.sta. 30 no.2:95
F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Kalashnikova, Ol'ga Sergeevna, 1914)

DROBYSHEV, Aleksandr Iosifovich; GRANIK, G.B., red.; SHIROKOVA, M.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Organization of construction and installation of thermal
electric power plants] Organizatsiia stroitel'stva i montazha
teplovykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962.
119 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Steam power plants)

DROBYSHEV, A.I., inst.

Effectiveness of capital investments and use of new equipment
in power engineering. Elek. sta 36 no.4:2-7 Ap. '65.

(KIEP 18-6)

ACC NR: AP6013604

SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/65/000/010/0002/0008

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, A. I. (Engineer); Nekrasov, A. M. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Continuous-flow ^Hproduction methods, the basis of power construction

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 10, 1965, 2-8

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, concrete, electric power plant, construction

ABSTRACT: In this article, printed as a subject for discussion, the authors state that the continuous-flow method of construction, in which work proceeds at different stages in different sections of a construction project, with work crews for each of the stages progressing from one end to the other of the project area as they complete their particular stages of construction at each individual area, is the most efficient, allowing savings of time on the order of 25-50% over the method of completion of all construction on one section before moving to another. With increasing size of the power units being constructed, the available transportation creates a bottleneck in construction when the "single-flow" or one-pass system of continuous flow construction is used: therefore, in power unit construction involving units of over 100 Mw capacity, it becomes necessary to go over to a

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ACC NR: AP6013604

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dual-flow method, with two sets of construction teams progressing from one end of the construction area to the other. This requires careful planning, to assure that the second team will not have to wait for completion of preliminary work by the first team, setting of concrete, etc. in the progress of its operations. The usage of modern construction techniques and materials is essential to good planning, although it is noted that some modern materials, such as precast reinforced concrete, are unsuitable for load-bearing frames of the above-ground portions of the stations in many cases. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 10 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 BK

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22611
S/030/61/010/004/017/027
B102/B205

AUTHORS: Drobyshev, A. V., Turchin, N. M.

TITLE: Power losses and initial shaft torque in seals of frozen sodium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 4, 1961, 386-397

TEXT: Tests have shown that seals of frozen sodium are one of the most reliable shaft seals in sodium pumps, although the power loss due to friction is a great disadvantage. These power losses amount to several kw. An exact measurement of such losses has not yet been possible because the operating conditions of the seal are partly unknown. The experiments described in this "Letter to the Editor" were conducted in order to determine the power losses due to friction in seals of frozen sodium. For this purpose, a device was built, in which the sodium pump described in Ref. 1 (P. L. Kirillov et al. Atomnaya energiya, 7, vyp. 1, 11, (1959)) was used. In the part containing the frozen sodium, temperature measurements were made at 18 points with the use of thermocouples. The rotation of the shaft was effected by a d-c motor (1.6 kw). The speed of the motor

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B102/B205

Power losses and...

was measured with a speedometer and a stroboscope. First, the power losses of the electric motor were measured at different speeds and at no-load; subsequently, distilled water was poured in, and friction was examined in the part containing the frozen sodium in the following tests. There, the power loss due to friction was equal to $H = 10^{-11} n^4$, where H is the power (watts) and n the speed (rpm). In the final tests, water was replaced by sodium having a temperature of 400°C . The results obtained from water and sodium were the same. A graphical representation shows that the measured values are distributed about a straight line from which the power losses due to the seal of frozen sodium were found to be not higher than $0.7 \cdot 10^{-11}$. The leakage of sodium through the seal reaches $2 - 3 \text{ cm}^3$ a day. The thickness of the liquid sodium film was estimated to be $15 - 20 \mu$. Fig. 2 illustrates the thermal distribution with respect to the height, l , of the seal for different freezing intensities. Other tests were concerned with a measurement of the initial torque, which was done by means of a dynamometer of the type $\text{MC}-0.2$ (DS-0.2), which had been fastened by an arm to the shaft of the device. The torque, being very small in liquid sodium, showed a sharp increase when the temperature dropped below the freezing point. The thermal distribution was measured simultaneously in order to

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